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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

GEORGE, KONATA M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1616

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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02/07/2008

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/784,909

Applicant(s)

GARDEL ET AL.

Examiner

Konata M. George

Art Unit

1616

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 80-186 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 81,83 and 150-166 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 80,82,84-149 and 167-186 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5/23/05.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 80-186 are pending in this application.

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on May 23, 2005 was noted and the submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the examiner has considered the information disclosure statement.

Restriction Requirement

Applicant's election with traverse of Group I, claims 80, 82, 84-149 and 167-186 in the reply filed on August 2, 2007 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that the application can be search without a serious burden to the office. This is not found persuasive because while the independent claims do teach that the copolyol is a C₈-C₂₂ alkyl dimethicone, the dependent claims are structurally different. The copolyols structurally do not overlap in such a manner that would make it easy to shift the search from one structure to another. Claims 81, 83 and 150-166 are withdrawn from consideration as being directed to non-elected claims.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 80, 82, 84-149 and 167-186 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Applicants use the phrase "less than about" or "greater than about" in the claims when describing the ratio of (water + polyol) to oil; the silicone oil (claim 102); the total content of the solid particles (claim 175). It is unclear to the examiner if it is "less than", "greater than" or "about" are the intended values.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 80, 82, 84-149 and 167-186 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-12, 15 and 18-99 of U.S. Patent No. 10/603,698. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both copending applications are directed to a water-in-oil foundation comprising at least one oil, an aqueous phase, a copolyol and a coloring material. The difference between the instant invention and the copending application is the weight percentages and concentrations of the components. This determination would have been made through routine experimentation to achieve the desired results of the claimed invention. This is in the absence of any clear showing of unexpected results attributable to the specific concentrations of the components employed by applicant in the instant case.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 80, 84-117, 124-130, 140-149, 175, 176 and 178-186 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hanna et al. (US 5,843,417) in view of Elm et al. (US 4,552,753).

Applicant claims a water-in-oil foundation comprising at least one oil, an aqueous phase containing water and at least a water-miscible polyol and a dyestuff.

Determination of the scope and content of the prior art

(MPEP §2141.01)

Hanna et al. disclose a water-in-oil emulsion comprising a water phase and an oil phase. The composition further contains a particle, surfactant, polymer and other ingredients that are common to cosmetic compositions (col. 1, line 49 through col. 2, line 13). Column 2, line 62 through column 3, line 44 teach the oil is a hydrocarbon-based oil such as isododecane and may also contain linear and cyclic silicone oils and the oil is in the emulsion at a concentration of 10-55 wt. %. Column 3, lines 45-67 teach that the emulsion can contain between 1-20 wt. % of pigment particles. Column 4, line 56 through column 5, line 10 teach that the emulsion can contain a surfactant such as dimethicone copolyol in a concentration of 5-15 wt. %. Column 6, lines 9-32 teach additional ingredients that are common to cosmetic compositions such as clays,

propylene glycol, etc. in a concentration of 0.1 to 10 wt. %. The example in column 7, lines 24-53 also disclose the claimed invention.

Ascertainment of the difference between the prior art and the claims

(MPEP §2141.02)

Hanna et al. do not teach the claimed concentration of the ingredients, the viscosity of the composition and the specific volatile silicone oils as claimed by applicant. It is for this that Elm et al. is joined.

Elm et al. disclose in column 2, lines 32-68 examples of cyclic and linear volatile silicone oils that are common for use in cosmetics. Examples of these are Dow Corning 344 (octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane/decamethylcyclopentasiloxane), Dow Corning 345 (decamethylcyclopentasiloxane/dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane) or Dow Corning 200 (hexamethyldisiloxane), etc.

Finding of prima facie obviousness

Rational and Motivation (MPEP §2142-2143)

It is within the ability of one of ordinary skill in the art to adjust the viscosity and concentration of the ingredients in the composition to arrive at the desired formulation through routine experimentation. This is in the absence of any clear showing of unexpected results attributable to the specific concentrations of the specific ingredients and viscosity of the composition employed by applicant in the instant case.

With respect to the specific silicone oils as claimed by applicant, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to look to the teachings of Elm et al. for

examples of linear and cyclic volatile silicone oils that are commonly used in cosmetics.

One would expect a reasonable chance of success as Hanna et al. describe broadly that cyclic and linear silicone oils are suitable for use in the invention.

Conclusion

Claims 80, 82, 84-149 and 167-186 are rejected.

Telephone Inquiries

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Konata M. George, whose telephone number is 571-272-0613. The examiner can normally be reached from 8:00AM to 6:30PM Monday to Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Johann R. Richter, can be reached at 571-272-0646. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.


Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should

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you have question on access to the Private Pair system, contact the Electronic
Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Konata M. George
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 1616



Johann R. Richter
Supervisory Patent Examiner
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